

INDUSTRIAL & LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

NUMBER 50

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. H. TURNER & CO.,

At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.

OFFICE—No. 95 Green Street, opposite the Custom House.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square—Ten lines or less, Nonpareil, first insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

QUARTER COLUMNS—First insertion \$2; each subsequent insertion (less than one month) \$1. One month, \$1.50; two months, \$3; three months, \$4.50; six months, \$5; twelve months, \$10.

HALF COLUMNS—Three months, \$2; six months \$3; twelve months, \$3.25.

BIGGEST AND PROFESSIONAL COLUMNS—Not exceeding five lines, \$2.50 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.

LEADED NOTICES—In editorial columns, 25 cents per line, each insertion.

SOLID NOTICES—In reading columns, 20 cents per line.

City Department.

A Public Library in Louisville.

Some months ago we urged upon our citizens the necessity of establishing a Circulating Library in Louisville. We had heard a good deal of talk about what the old managers of the Mechanic Association, the teachers and pupils of the High School intended to do, but we have waited patiently for the realization of their proposed plans, and have waited in vain. Surely such accomplished scholars as Dr. Bell and Noble Butler might spare a few moments of their valuable time to see what is actually needed for this purpose. We would like to hear from either of these gentlemen on the subject. Of course the people of this city have no greater claim on them, than on many others who are just as deeply interested in the prosperity and well-being of Louisville. But some how or other many of the leading men of our city display such a wonderful lack of enterprise and spirit of accommodation in this sort of thing, that we have hardly the courage to ask the assistance of any of them. But with Prof. Butler and Dr. Bell, the public have met with encouragement in everything of this kind. Our columns are freely offered for the purpose of bringing about a result so desirable as the establishment of a Library in our midst. Take the large Circulating Libraries from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and you would deprive these cities of more than one half of their attractions. It is a sad commentary on the past history of Louisville, that so few facilities have been offered the public for the acquisition of knowledge.

We are rejoiced to find some of our city contemporaries disposed to second the Gazette in this matter. The Courier of Tuesday had the following judicious editorial:

In a city of the size, wealth and prosperity of Louisville, it is certainly a lamentable fact that there is no such thing as a large and well-selected public library. Many cities of half her size can boast of one, if not more, of these useful institutions; and not only that, but also well appointed gymnasiums, fine public baths, and other useful accessions to a civilized community. The absence of a library here is not owing to want of means, or apathy on the part of our citizens, for the desire is often expressed to have something of the kind; but it is due to the fact that no well-directed effort has been made for the attainment of this object.

If books were now written on parchment, as in olden times when "the art preservative of all arts" was unknown, there might be some excuse for this state of things, but in this age of progress, when there are so many facilities for the collection and preservation of all kinds of information, there is no reason why Louisville should not have a carefully selected library of valuable books for the instruction and amusement of all who desire to read them.

A considerable sum would necessarily be required to purchase a suitable library and a building in which to place it; but this sum might be raised either by subscription, or by subscription and the establishment of a lecture association combined. A project was sometime since talked of to inaugurate a lecture season here this winter, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of a library, but we do not see any sign of its being carried out.

It is needless to speak of the benefits of a public library; the difficulty is to get one. We throw out these remarks more for the purpose of leading some one to take hold of the matter than to present any particular plan of our own. We

are certain, however, that a good library, if once established, would cause many young men, and perhaps some of the old ones too, to spend their leisure hours much more profitably than at present. If more time were spent by young persons in the improvement of their minds, there would often be less occasions for fruitless and unavailing regrets over mis-spent hours and midnight revels.

Since the above was written we are gratified to learn that a company has been organized in this city, styled the Louisville Library Association, which is making rapid progress in securing a firm basis for the establishment of a library which will be an honor to the city.

Two or three meetings have already been held, at which a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the indications now are that in a few weeks a series of lectures by some of the most eminent speakers in the country will be delivered in this city, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a library.

The following named gentlemen are officers of the association:

Jas. Bridgeford, President.
H. J. Stites and George W. Morris, Vice Presidents.
Jas. S. Pirtle, Corresponding Secretary.
John T. Harrington, Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Geo. W. Caruth, Wm. J. Davis,
Ben. Cassedy, Fountain Fox,
Thos. Speed, J. N. Gallaher,
Wm. F. Barret, J. Davidson.

There is every indication that the trade of Louisville, so seriously crippled by the war, will not only resume its old proportions, but far exceed them. Our merchants have laid in immense stocks in every line of trade, and, with the facilities at their command, can make it the interest of Western and Southern buyers to buy their goods at this point. Buying directly from the manufacturers of the East and Europe, and doing business at far less expense, they can duplicate the bills of any New York jobbing house on the same terms. The amount of their shipments, and the arrangements they are able to make with the various transportation companies, enable them to deliver goods to their customers here at lower prices than smaller buyers can get them for thus far on the road home.

LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of their winter stocks. Our country friends can be supplied with almost any article they may call for, and, as every one of them bought goods on the *decline*, cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else, come to Louisville to trade "if you want to get your money back." Read the advertisements in the Gazette and see what our merchants have got, and recollect that Benjamin Franklin, or some body else, has said "that the man who advertises always sells goods cheap."

We saw two very fine pigs at the Express Office some days since; one directed to Hon. J. W. Gorin, Glasgow, and the other to Mr. W. L. Caldwell, Parksville, Boyle county. We understand they are from the herd of Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Bardstown, whose stock stands A. No. 1 in Kentucky. They are the pure Berkshire, which, somehow or other, succeeds in Kentucky better than my other breed.

Mr. J. G. Colmesnil, near Shepherdsville, has a young boar, some 15 months old, from Johnson's herd, which is one of the finest animals we ever saw. Some of his pigs, we believe, are for sale at \$10 each.

Captain Wm. R. Glover breathed his last on Monday night, at the country residence of his brother-in-law, Charles S. Tucker, Esq., a few miles from the city. Captain Glover was born in this city, and from early manhood until only a few years back, was engaged in steam-boat navigation. He was the contemporary of Captains Shallcross, DeHart and other old captains, and those of our old citizens who can date their recollections back to the prime of these old steam-boats will recall many pleasant memories of Captain Glover.

A subscriber who may wish his address changed from one office to another must always give name of office where paper is now taken, as well as that to which he desires it sent.

General Reading.

Proposed Reduction of Taxation.

It is stated, with how much truth we do not know, that the Revenue Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to the next session of Congress further reductions in our internal tax list, and a corresponding decrease in our tariff duties. These reports are received in business circles with evident gratification, showing how important the measure is regarded. All classes appear to be anxious that Congress should take up the subject without delay, and act upon it in a manner calculated to meet the necessities of the country.

It is evident that legitimate business is languishing at the present time, very many departments of industry failing to be remunerative. There are several causes for this; chief among them, however, is, we believe, the burden of taxation which we are now laboring under, resulting as it does in high prices and restricted consumption. It is customary to impute the present increase in the cost of living to an inflated currency. We would by no means underestimate the influence of this agency to derange values; but, at the same time, while we are intent on curing this evil, we should remember that even a resumption of specie payments would not bring rates back to the standard of 1860.

The impossession of unnecessary taxation is apparent in many ways. All know that high prices are a positive evil. They compel the consumers to limit their supplies; and this, of course, reacts adversely on production. With less production, there is necessarily less wealth; and, with that, less ability to pay taxes. A Government that succeeds in teaching its people to dispense with articles not of absolute necessity has weakened private energy and deprived itself of the ability to resist oppression. It has only created the Indian's standard of wealth, "while white men have labored and made many things that are useful and convenient, we, Indians, have learned not to want them." A statesman of a civilized country would hardly wish to bring about such a state of things; and yet this is what our heavy burden of taxation must necessarily produce.

We are perfectly conscious that the requirements of the war and the debt that war has left have been the occasion and necessity for an enormous revenue. The two and a half to three thousand millions of dollars which we owe must be provided for principal and interest. No good citizen is willing to impair the public credit. But it is not necessary for this purpose to pay the debt at a period so brief as to overstrain the capacity of our people. We have expended our energy and treasure to carry on the war, and it is not wise to hasten the liquidation of the debt, before we shall have opportunity to recuperate. Yet, it appears to us, that this is precisely what our present revenue system is doing. For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, the receipts into the Federal Treasury amounted to more than \$556,000,000, as follows: customs, \$179,046,630 64; sale of lands, \$865,031 03; direct tax, \$1,974,754 12; internal revenue, \$300,226,812 81; miscellaneous sources, \$65,125,966 46. It has been computed that they will, at the present rates, amount for the current fiscal year to about \$650,000,000. Such an extraordinary sum drawn from the productive industry of the country close upon its exhaustion from war, must, if persisted in for a long period, seriously check if not arrest its prosperity. Certainly it ought not to be done unless the necessity for it shall be imperative.

This, we are happy to say, is not the case. The civil and foreign service of the country requires only an expenditure of about forty millions of dollars. The War Department will require an equal amount, and the Navy perhaps as much more. The pension and other charges will be about twenty millions in round numbers. The interest on the public debt will not exceed one hundred and forty millions, making two hundred and eighty million dollars in all. If, then, to this we add a sinking fund of only \$20,000,000 annually, we would have sufficient to pay all the yearly charges against the government, and be able to liquidate the whole amount of the debt in the lifetime of a generation.

It is practicable, therefore, for Congress to reduce the aggregate of our taxes to three-fifths, if not one-half, their present volume, and still maintain the public credit and meet honorably all engagements.

Whatever amount is raised more than is necessary for these purposes is extortional, and must bear upon the tax payer with undue severity. Instead of building up the industries of the country, it wrecks from the producer the very means of subsisting himself and paying any tax whatever. The agriculturist disposing of his land to liquidate his debts instead of occupying it and providing for them, with the income, is no inapt picture of a Government prosecuting such a policy. Let there be delay till our people shall have begun to prosper again, and then we shall be able to repay all with ease.

No legislation can be more popular;

but the reductions must be made with care. The ruling principle should be to retain direct taxes and to remit indirect taxes. We notice the suggestion to modify the rate of the income tax by reducing it to three per cent., and exempting all incomes less than \$1000 a year. This, we think, is not sound policy. No tax is collected so economically as this, and with so little injury to the tax payer. It is the body of indirect taxes that are especially productive of evil. They cost the Government, in many cases, more than the amount of the tax to collect them, and they are the excuse for saddling a still larger burden by the producer upon the consumer. The manufacturer who pays three per cent. to the Government will charge his customers ten per cent., to reimburse himself.

Then, again, another principle which should govern, is to relieve from taxation all our production. We cannot compete with other countries, when we put burdens on the producer that the foreigner does not labor under. Thus, in taxing manufacturers, we are shutting out our manufacturer from foreign markets. In taxing cotton we are putting a premium on foreign production, which, under this stimulus, and the present difficulties our own planters experience, bids fair to seriously cripple the planting interest. But we have not space at present to note special cases of hardship. Every consideration of sound political economy dictates that the tax burden should be at once diminished, and so divided as to render it as easy as possible to carry. We are at this moment the most heavily taxed of any people; and our patience, so exemplary and deserving, should not be overborne. We acknowledge, we insist on the importance and imperative duty of maintaining the faith of the nation. But we do not lose sight of the fact that the debt was created in the first instance because it was supposed to be impossible to raise immediately by tax the amounts of money required. For the like reason the same principle should be applied in the matter of its payment. The liquidation should by no means be so accelerated as to operate prejudicially to the enterprise and best interests of the people. Give time to recover from the shock and depression occasioned by war, and then there will be greater ability to endure taxation.—[Chronicle.]

Condition of Domestic Manufactures.

The condition of our manufacturing industries presents features which excite some degree of foreboding in the minds of sagacious observers. Although this may be affirmed of our manufacturing generally, yet we apply the remark more especially to our cotton and woolen manufactures, as coming specially within the representation of this journal. It is well known to all connected with these industries that the four years of war were, on the whole, a period of extraordinary prosperity with these interests. At the opening of the war, large accumulations of cotton goods were held by manufacturers, upon which they realized a very large advance on prices; and, in addition to this, they secured well nigh double the ordinary profit upon their current production during the period in which cotton steadily rose from 10 cents to \$1 per pound. Their profits during this period were something almost unprecedented in the history of manufacturing. The manufacturers of woolen goods, though not fortunate to an equal extent, yet realized extraordinary profits during the period from 1861 to the close of 1864. The price of wool steadily advanced, giving to their stocks of raw material a constantly increasing value, and also enabling them to get higher prices for their goods. The immense demand for goods for the army and navy, causing a consumption of wool estimated at 50 millions of pounds per annum, also had the effect of producing a scarcity of ordinary goods, which was naturally attended with prices. Under these circumstances, the woolen trade reaped rich harvests out of the nation's misfortunes. The natural effect of these extraordinary profits was to induce many of the owners of cotton mills only partially worked to adapt their machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. New capital was attracted into an investment which was proving so profitable. New mills were built; and those already existing increased their machinery. And this increased productive power was materially stimulated by the increase of the duties upon foreign woolens; which, in accordance with protectionist logic, was generally construed as favoring the prosperity of domestic interests.

The effect of this prosperity was very

different in the case of the woolen and the cotton interests. In the case of the cotton trade, a large number of mills were surrendered to the woolen trade; so that the close of the war perhaps found us with fewer spindles than we had at its commencement, a circumstance much in favor of that branch of trade, inasmuch as it counteracted the natural tendency to a decline in prices. Thus the change that brought an advantageous relief to the cotton trade, tended to saddle upon the woolen manufacture the serious injury of a contracted over-production. It is partially owing to this circumstance that the cotton trade has so well regulated its supply of goods to the

condition of the market during the last twelve or eighteen months. Had there been the same number of spindles in operation as formerly, there would have been more competition for cotton, which, upon a light supply, would have tended to force up the price; and, at the same time, a larger production of goods, which would have tended to force down their value; so that the trade would have suffered much more from the downward course of prices than it actually has. Nor is it to be overlooked that the cotton manufacturers have not, as in the case of the woolen trade, invested their savings in new buildings and machinery, but have reserved a good proportion of their profits for working capital. This has enabled not a few of them to be independent of embarrassing advances from commission agents, and gives them an adequate resource against the losses incident to the collapse of the inflation of prices. In this view of the case, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the manufacturers of cotton goods are not, as a rule, in a condition calculated to excite any serious apprehension of their ability to stand the searching test of the decline in prices toward the normal level. It would doubtless have been better had some of the large corporations paid more regard to providing for the ultimate fall of prices, by providing an ample reserve capital, and shown less anxiety to distribute large dividends. But, under all the circumstances, it may perhaps be safely presumed that those who need working capital will find commission houses who deem it safe to advance it.

With very many of the woolen manufacturers, the case is very different. They have employed their savings in the purchase of new machinery; instead of foreseeing that the suspension of the war demand and the substitution of woolen fabrics by cotton, as the latter grew cheaper, would cause ultimately a diminished consumption of woolen goods. They thus find themselves without adequate capital for running their enlarged works; and their limited means are being accelerated to the enterprise and best interests of the people. Give time to recover from the shock and depression occasioned by war, and then there will be greater ability to endure taxation.

The estimate for the present year, now nearly complete, will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in a preceding number. This is ten millions of bushels more than the crop of 1829, and is within five millions of a proportion in proportion to the increased population.

The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than seventeen millions of bushels in the eleven States hitherto unreported—a fraction less than five-tenths of the crop of 1859.

It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864.

The California wheat harvest, of which little mention has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive.

In 1860 the product of this young State was nearly six millions of bushels. Now, it is seriously claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will be nearly double that quantity.

It is evident that the entire crop will exceed by several millions that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. Then there were five and a half bushels to each individual; in 1866 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is no ground, then, for apprehensions of scarcity, and little excuse, in the amount of the crop, for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,497,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,912,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exhibit.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two-tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October 1 do not warrant a decision of the former cotton estimate much below one and three-fourths million of bales, though it is too early for final estimates. Increasing severity of damages from insects is reported.

The minor crops are duly considered in the body of the report.

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the following encouraging account of manufactures in that State: "The Augusta factory on the 1st instant declared a dividend of five per cent. As was declared at the end of the third quarter of the year, we presume that it was the third quarterly dividend of the year. A profit of only two cents per yard on the cloth manufactured by it for the year ending 31st August last (6,410,000 yards,) would amount to about twenty-five per cent. on its capital stock, (\$600,000,) and we may very reasonably conclude that the profit is that much per yard. The first prices for cloth of this factory's weaving are lower than those of the same description of goods made by Northern factories, and a considerable proportion of the cloth of the Augusta factory is sold in Northern markets. These facts ought to satisfy every 'doubting Thomas' of the profit there is in manufacturing cotton at the South where it is grown."

WHAT length ought a lady's crin to be? A little above two feet.

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Communications.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.

Adair County.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 22.

Let me correct a letter from Gradyville, giving a history of Adair county.

There are six towns in the county.—Columbia, the county seat, is one of the healthiest and most pleasantly located inland towns in the State, and can boast of being the birth place of some men of the finest talents in the State, to wit:—Hon. G. A. Caldwell, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of your city, Isaac and Junius Caldwell, also of your city, who are ranked as the first lawyers at the Louisville bar. It is also the home of Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette and of Timolean Cravens, who was state elector for John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

Milltown is a flourishing little town, situated on the northwest bank of Russell's creek, containing one of the best water mills in Southern Kentucky. It has two stores, two groceries, two wagon shops, a good school, &c.

Two miles below, on the same creek, is Portland, containing one of the finest merchant flouring mills in the State.

In the extreme western part of the county is Flintown, one of the oldest towns in the county.

About the center of the county, in one of the most fertile districts in the county, is located Butter Point, the youngest town in the county, and, in point of commercial importance, the most business and energetic.

Among the learned divines of the county will appear the names of Revs. Wm. and Wesley Sexton and James Hill, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Hughes, Bascom, and Rogers, of the Methodist Church.

Among the most eminent physicians of the county will appear the brilliant cognomens of Drs. Francis McGlasson, Rye Taylor and Samuel Botts.

Yours, truly, COLUMBIA.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Clinton County.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.

Albany and Seventy-Six are the only towns in Clinton. Albany, Seventy-Six, Green Grove and Alpha are the Post Offices.

LAWYERS.—J. A. Brents, E. Butler, D. R. Carr and C. P. Gray.

PHYSICIANS.—W. T. Long, E. Beckett, D. R. Parker, L. G. Hays, B. D. Owens, George Long and W. H. Owens.

MERCHANTS.—W. F. Harrison, Perkins & Sproul, Dickens & Chilton, Stehenson & Yates, Hays & Talbot, Morrison & Guffey, Wm. Holsapple & Co., Bryson & Gibbons, Davis & Burris, and Ellison & Wright.

Missionary Baptist Churches are at Albany, Freedom and Seminary; B. Wright is the pastor of them all.

United Baptist Churches are at Seventy-Six, Clearfork and Caney Branch.—Rev. Mr. Austin and Jos. Denton are the pastors.

Methodist Churches at Albany, Five Springs, Lettered Oaks, Davis' Chapel, Seminary, Land's Chapel and Maupins's Chapel; Edmundson Wright is the pastor of them all.

Reformers have Churches at Albany—Rev. I. T. Reno, pastor; and at Stoney Point, Rev. Wm. Simpson, pastor.

There is but one Academy, with one teacher, 35 pupils, controlled by Rev. M. Maupin.

Total population of Clinton county, 4525; Albany, 158; Seventy-Six, 31.

I believe that the only natural curiosities of this county are the falls of Nine Creek, at the little town of Seventy-Six. Said creek has a perpendicular fall of 96 feet, off a solid lime-stone rock. Some curiosity is also attached to the Chalybeate Springs, on Poplar Mountain, 31 miles northeast from Albany. It is a place of considerable resort as a watering place, and has commanding and picturesque scenery. Immense quantities of coal are embedded in the mountains in the eastern part of the county, known as Haskin's coal banks.

Clinton county has the honor of giving birth to our present governor, Thomas E. Bramlette. Being a border county on the State of Tennessee, Clinton county was the theater of numerous conflicts, and also suffered greatly from the depredations of Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla, whose home was here at the beginning of the war, and had been for many years.

Our Churches, Schools, &c., were nearly all suspended during the late war, but are now being reorganized.

Respectfully, J. M. B.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Green County.

TOWNS.—Greensburg, county seat; Summersville, Haskinsville, Roachville, Oseola, Allen Dale, Mt. Sherman.

LAWYERS.—Wm. B. Allen, S. A. Spencer, Wm. H. Chelf, D. T. Towles, John Harding, John W. Lewis, all residents of Greensburg.

PHYSICIANS.—A. S. Lewis, T. A. Webster, C. D. Moore, Greensburg; J. G. Ingram, T. P. Hodges, David Terrell, M. T. Goulder, T. H. Gaines, county.

MINISTERS IN COUNTY.—W. D. Ly-

mington, Presbyterian; — Limbaugh, Methodist; — Stackhouse, Baptist.

MERCHANTS IN GREENSBURG.—T. A. Lewis, S. H. Woodring, J. H. Alden, Wm. N. Vaughn; John Woodring, drug store; Elijah Tucker, grocery store; Newman Chelf, grocery store.

The population of the county is 7000, and of Greensburg 400.

For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 14th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the wool tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States; and it is to be hoped the wool growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Pres.
W. F. GREER, Sec.
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

TIME, 35 HOURS THROUGH.

LOW RATES!

THIS LINE is now organized for business, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places.

Through Bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points.

Favorable rates will be made to Little Rock, Arkansas; Blue, Ark.; Vicksburg, Miss.; and other points on the Arkansas, White and Lower Mississippi Rivers.

Memphis freight train leaves the depot of L. & N. R. R. Co. at 6 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.

F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent.

Sept 25th
Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

FROM APRIL 29, 1868, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Departure from Lexington, 6:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Arrivals—From Lexington, 12:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
Legrance, 8:30 A. M.

SAMUEL GILL, Supt.
HENRY STEPHENS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Sept 25th

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS!

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,

Marble Works and Studio
In Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mons. Charles Bullett, Sculptor,
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
Tablets, Vaultis, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,
&c., &c.,

EXECUTED from the best designs and
choice Italian Marble. Also,

GRANITE WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICE—NO. 511 GREEN STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office and Warehouses in St. Louis, on
Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Orders received at either point promptly
attended to.

HOPE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, \$200,000!!
ACCUMULATED " \$263,265!!

INSURES AGAINST

DAMAGE BY FIRE,

LIGHTNING AND TORNADO.

OFFICERS:

JUDGE ALVIN DUVALL, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

W. O. WATTS, General Agent.

oc 25th

MINISTERS IN COUNTY.—W. D. Ly-

Hats and Caps.

S. G. DARNEY, of KY. E. BASYE, of KY.
W. F. RAY, of Tenn.

WITH

REAMER & DOHONEY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
AND

FURS!!

255 Main St., North Side,
SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, at EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH, or on short time to prompt dealers.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

FOR ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOB M. REAMER,
J. C. DOHONEY.

WE are receiving one of the largest and best assortments of the latest styles, as well as standard goods, ever brought to this market.

oc 25th

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

218 Main Street,

Second door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!

Also all grades and styles

Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf

Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

oc 25th

J. E. MONTGOMERY.

J. CROZIER.

LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

NO. 93 GREEN STREET.

Opposite Custom-house,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of

iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison

cells, fire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes,

safes for steam-boats, &c. Also, special attention

to the making of every description and

pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings,

verandahs, balconies, window-shutters, sash,

roofs, joist, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases,

trusses, screw bolts, &c.

oc 25th

MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

oc 25th

CIDER MILLS.

WE have in store, which we are sellin

Improved Buckeye Cider Mill,

Improved Kentucky "

Improved American "

Improved Males' "

PITKINS, WIARD & CO.

oc 25th

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. McCARTY, Editors.
J. HAL. TURNER.
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
PROF. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the publication of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, under the style of J. H. Turner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Turner purchasing Mr. McCarty's interest. The business will be continued by Mr. Turner, who assumes all liabilities and is entitled to all sums due the office, whether for subscription or advertising.

Mr. McCarty will continue with the Gazette as Associate Editor.

All persons indebted to the office are requested to make early payments. The style of the concern hereafter will be J. H. Turner.

J. H. TURNER.
H. M. McCARTY.

Nov. 9, 1866.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the current month expresses the opinion that the regulations of the Treasury Department for ascertaining and collecting the tax upon raw cotton threatens to involve much inconvenience both to the producer and to the Government, which seem to be unnecessary, and if so, ought to be obviated. It cannot be expected that the cultivation of that staple will be pursued extensively if the annoyances and other inconveniences incident to carrying out the law are too aggravated for common patience, and we have no doubt that the Government will carefully reconsider the matter, and modify, so far as may be, the instructions lately issued, adopting the simplest and most inexpensive measures it is able under the law to adopt, for the weighing of cotton and the collection of the tax. This is but the commonest dictate of justice and good policy. The act of July, 1866, requires the tax of three cents a pound to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the cotton shall have been produced, except in cases where permits have been duly obtained of the assessor upon the giving of proper security for the amount due the Government. This provision obliges the assessor to visit each plantation to superintend the weighing, or compels the planter to haul it to some point designated, saddling upon him the expenses of this moving or the charges of the assessor. In the event of delay there are great liabilities of losing favorable opportunities for shipping the crop to market. It is not practicable for the assessor to visit all the plantations and weigh the cotton without increasing their number to an undue extent. Besides the difficulties in the way of a proper performance of their duty constitute a strong temptation to give certificates of weight without actually seeing the cotton, and are liable accordingly to lead to fraud.

The regulations of the Department authorize the designation of particular places for weighing points, to which the planters are required to bring their cotton. Complaint is made that these places are so inconvenient and inaccessible, that the cost of removing the cotton thither would be double that of transporting it to a seaport town. The majority of the points to which it is usually shipped have not been selected for weighing points. The Government can derive no special benefit from this incurring of unnecessary expense.

The producers, besides, generally depend upon the proceeds of the sale of their cotton for the means to pay the tax. The present system, therefore, obliges them to dispose of their crops to speculators at a sacrifice, or they must give bond for payment before they can be allowed to remove their cotton from the district. In those cases in which they have followed the old practice of obtaining advances from merchants, this bond interferes badly with the arrangement. It places the cotton under control of the revenue officers, and enables the collector to send it to a bonded warehouse before transferring it to the merchant, thus making unnecessary expense to both parties. There are other impediments which the regulations create, the effect of which will be to discourage the production of the staple altogether. Every obstacle in the way of its rapid passage to market is a positive injury to the country, as well as to the planter; for the latter, in event of his being unable to send his crop to market without sacrificing a large part of the proceeds, will necessarily turn his attention to the growing of other products instead, which are free of these disabilities. It is the interest of all of us that the production

of this staple should be stimulated, not fettered.

The cotton factors and merchants of New Orleans, apprehensive of embarrassment from the enforcement of the present system of regulations, held several meetings during the month of September to devise modifications which the exigencies of the cotton trade seemed to require. A memorial was prepared and addressed to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that the existing regulations are exceedingly onerous, and, as they conceive, not well adapted to protect the interests of the Government. The object of the law imposing a tax upon cotton they very rightly consider to be to collect the amount levied at the smallest cost, in the shortest time possible, and with the least expense, inconvenience and annoyance to the citizens who pay the tax. They accordingly suggest that all the cotton growing States shall be arranged into a single district for the purpose of collecting the tax. The power to do this they claim is conferred by the seventh section of the internal revenue act of 1864, which authorizes the President "to alter the respective collection districts" as the public interest may require. We see, however, that the Attorney General has written an opinion to the effect that under the law the Government has not the power claimed. If this be so the necessary legislation can without doubt be easily obtained, and in the meantime such modifications should be made in the present regulations as may be possible and may tend to remove the difficulties and disabilities referred to.

A Cincinnati Failure.

It has been very fashionable among persons in Louisville who wished to get up enterprises of individual profit, at the public expense, to point to Cincinnati as a model and pattern. We are told of Cincinnati enterprises, Cincinnati liberality, and-so-forth, and-so-on, and invidious comparisons between Louisville and Cincinnati are continually thrust upon us. A good deal of this sort of talk is mere bosh. The business men of Louisville are as ready as those of Cincinnati to invest their money in enterprises that will yield a profit upon the investment; but neither are disposed to shell out to every adventurer that may wish to make a fortune on money furnished by others. Cincinnati merchants, like those of Louisville, frequently decline subscribing to enterprises which may be urged by the press and other parties as highly praiseworthy, patriotic, &c., but which do not impress them in exactly the same light. A case of this kind has just occurred. As will be seen by the appended card, the grand opera house scheme has exploded and the whole thing abandoned:

TO THE PUBLIC.—I regret to announce that after the most laborious and energetic efforts on the part of both myself and O. G. Bernard, my general agent, I am compelled to abandon the enterprise of building an opera house. The subscriptions to aid me in the undertaking have fallen short of what is necessary for the completion of the edifice. They amount to about eighty thousand dollars—not less than one hundred and fifty thousand more than that amount is necessary to carry out the project. The amount of money collected for tickets and original subscriptions, will be returned at once to those who have shown their desire to forward a great and necessary public improvement. The result is of course painful to me, as well as a great disappointment to those who have manifested their interest in its success. All agents are requested to make their returns immediately to me, with full reports. Persons holding tickets can present them for redemption at my office, 249 Vine street, at any time within thirty days after the 12th inst., Monday next, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of each day, at which time the registering of the tickets will be completed. TRUMAN B. HANDY.

THE TOBACCO WORM.—A correspondent in Trimble county says: "The tobacco worm is the most formidable adversary the farmer has to contend against in the culture of the weed, and this season many planters in this county, and elsewhere, are providing and administering poison to the fly which lays the egg. The process generally pursued is to drop a few drops of ratsbane, or other poison, in a liquid form, into the flower of the Jamestown weed, wild morning-glory, &c., in which they are sure to insert their large bills and die almost instantly. With the death of each fly, or miller, as they are termed, three to five hundred eggs are destroyed, each of which produces a worm."

TOBACCO IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.—We see it stated in the Boonville (Ind.) Enquirer, that the crop of tobacco in Warrick, as also in several other counties, is full an average crop in both quantity and quality, and has been cut and housed without injury.

According to the present almost universal custom of newspapers, all subscriptions to the Gazette are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Subscribers should, therefore, renew promptly, to insure the regular receipt of the paper.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

The French Exhibition.

We are in possession of the general programme of the great international exhibition of Horticulture, to be held in Paris, in conjunction with the great exhibition, and extract the following parts of that programme for the benefit of the gazette:

Art. 1. A permanent and international exposition of Horticulture will be held with the universal exhibition on the 1st of April, 1867, lasting until the 31st of October.

A garden of 50,000 square metres, being part of the grounds of the general export on the Champ de Mars is specially assigned to that object; ample room will be provided for the valuable productions according to their nature, in stove houses, green houses, underrights, in galleries, and in the open air.

Art. 2. There will be opened successively, fourteen international Horticultural courses.

A general and detailed programme of each of the courses will be published the end of July, 1866.

The repetition of the prizes awarded to each course in four categories: 1st prizes, 2d prizes, 3d prizes and diplomas, will be awarded by a jury, composed of the notabilities of horticulture, both French and foreign, selected by the special horticultural section of the international jury of award, for each course and special jury.

The prizes to be awarded to the living productions of horticulture, which make the special object of this programme (to the exclusion of the objects of art, implements, &c., relating to horticulture), are the following:

1. Grand prizes and allocations in money, a total sum of two hundred and fifty thousand francs.

2. One hundred gold medals each of the value of a thousand francs.

3. One thousand silver medals.

4. Three thousand brass medals.

5. Five thousand diplomas (honorable mentions), all the medals of the same mode.

It is very likely that American Horticulture has not yet reached a point that can enable its adepts to compete with their European rivals in any section of the above programme; therefore, it is our lot to remain mere spectators; but even as such, we are much interested in a careful examination of the Horticultural measures that will find their way to that universal meeting. Most of the finest collections of England, Belgium and Germany will be at the rendezvous with those of France. For many reasons material, geographical, scientific and others, Paris is a center of attraction, which will draw to itself treasures that would not follow the call of other cities; this makes an opportunity of admiring such a magnificent display that may not offer for a long time after. But, notwithstanding that each and every part of that grand universal fair is alone worth coming from the opposite side of the globe to see—there is one part of the Agricultural programme, which is above all appreciation to Americans—that is the part relating to fruits and fruit trees. Above all, the 13th and 14th course—then will be the fruits, and by them the trees as they are made to produce the fruits. Perhaps then, the intelligent American gardener will throw aside his own notions on fruit culture, and adopt those new rules which would be so well applicable to his own climate, and are so far the exclusive privilege of the French fruit culturist.

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For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Fattening Swine.

This is the season for fattening swine—the great staple of the Northwest.

It is a common error to confine them in a small pen, which soon becomes muddy and the hogs cannot even find a dry place to lie down.

The reason for doing this is, that if given a large lot, they will take so much exercise, that they will not thrive rapidly. This is all wrong. The hog is naturally a lazy animal, and, so soon as he gets his fill, will seek some quiet, snug place where he can lay down and snooze, and quietly digest his meal.

He will not sleep in a dirty place if he can avoid it.

Give your hogs a good grass lot to run in; feed them regularly; give them plenty of salt-mixed with fresh ashes, and you will find that eight bushels of corn fed in this way will make you as much and better pork than ten bushels of corn fed in a muddy pen without grass.

W. J.

Some days since we had the pleasure of greeting our old friend Jas. W. Tate, Esq., Treasurer of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, who was on a business visit to our city. Dick Tate, as he is familiarly called, has been connected with the State Agricultural Society for years, was formerly Assistant Secretary of State, more recently Clerk of the House of Representatives, and we understand that his friends (whose name is legion) intend he shall be the next Treasurer of Kentucky. Tate will do his duty, place him where you will.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

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General Basil Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry is about ready for the press and will be issued about the first of December.

Cincinnati and New York Freights.

The following article we clip from the Memphis Commercial and Argus. It exposes a trick (only one of a thousand) to force the Southern merchant to buy in Cincinnati instead of Louisville. Comment is unnecessary. Our merchants know with what sort of competition they have to deal, and "forewarned is to be forearmed."

In our commercial report of this morning, we publish a letter from the respectable firm of Tobin, Lynn & Co., in which it is stated they were yesterday asked to pay 60 cents per 100 lbs on New York purchases shipped from Cincinnati to this point, by the regular packet Darling, the ordinary charge by the same boat on Cincinnati purchases being only 35 cents per 100 lbs.

Of course the Packet Company's people here know their business, and acting under instructions from the headquarters in Cincinnati, make only such charges as are coincident with their tariff of rates.

We have then no alternative but to accept it as the deliberate intention of the company to force our merchants to buy in Cincinnati, by offering a premium of 25 cents per 100 lbs on freight, which is the sum in difference between the New York and Cincinnati purchases in this case.

This may be fair dealing from a Cincinnati standpoint, but judging by the standard that generally prevails elsewhere, it looks the other way, and may have an effect quite the contrary of that anticipated by those with whom it originated. St. Louis and Louisville are cities of fast improving importance, which we do not suggest such a course, save as a denier resort, and to save themselves being leached by such discriminations, not to say exertions, as that complained of.

Then, again, we have two fast freight lines from this city through to the East, that might be much benefited by the transfer to them of all freights from that quarter. That of the Memphis and Charleston railroad is in fine working order, carefully superintended, and connects at Norfolk with the New York line of steamers, carrying freight through in unusually quick time, and at rates so low as to command it to the preference of merchants. That of the Memphis and Ohio railroad is so well known and appreciated as to need no elaboration, only mere mention, to remind commercial men that by it their freights may be more quickly carried, as safe and as cheap as by packets who discriminate to such an extent.

But enough. The company, we hope, will realize that in thus discriminating they are standing in their own light and withdraw the exceptionable charges. If not, they must be prepared, better than we believe they are, to tilt against a commercial community, young, but vigorous and active, and where experiences are not to be thrown away by an indolent acceptance of whatever any corporation may prepare for them.

The following circular from the Postoffice Department will be of interest to most of our readers:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINNCE OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1866.

Letter-size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at \$2.80 per thousand (being \$2.80 exclusive of postage) and in proportion for less quantities.

The better quality at \$3.40 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and, if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. This is the only kind of envelopes furnished with ruled lines.

In using ruled envelopes the superscription should be written before placing the letter in the envelope, otherwise the lines will be concealed.

Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed across the end, without additional charge, the names, business and postoffice address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of stamped envelopes are:

First. Cheapness.

Second. Security to correspondence, in that the stamp cannot be removed nor lost.

Third. Where a request is indorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer of the postage.

The postage on stamped envelopes, soiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

During a recent visit of the senior editor of this paper to the South, he spent some time among planters and cotton dealers, and availed himself of many valuable hints communicated by them. He took copious notes, which will be valuable for reference in future articles on the cotton trade and culture.

Walker's Bitters are beginning to be a national institution. During our recent visit South we observe that they are adopted with more favor than some other institutions.

WANTED.—A copy of Dr. McMaster's "Sketches of Louisville," published about 1819. Any one having a copy will find a purchaser by application to this office.

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Subscribers who may fail in receiving any number of the paper, or who may not receive them regularly, will confer a favor by promptly notifying us.

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THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

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Miscellaneous.

Decision Relative to the Taxes upon Canned Meats, Vegetables, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866.

By the amending act of July 13, 1866, a stamp duty is imposed upon "every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption, in the United States, on or after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

While it is believed that it was the purpose and intent of Congress to impose a stamp tax upon the above-named articles, if sold or offered for sale or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after October 1, 1866, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production, that intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statute, such a tax can be collected.

Internal revenue officers are therefore instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles, of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the first day of October.

Oysters and other shell fish are often removed from the shell, and, without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in tin or other vessels, for the sole purpose of transportation in ice. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose only, they are not regarded as canned within the meaning and intent of the law, and no stamp will be required upon them.

Articles named in schedule C, when imported, or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax in addition to the import duties thereon. When, however, such imported articles, except playing cards, lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling them is not subject to any penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp; but when such packages are opened, the articles should not, under any circumstances, be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

Statistics of all the Churches.

The following statistics have been published in various forms, but they may be new to some of our readers, and will be interesting to all:

According to the census of 1860, the number of churches in the United States were 54,009, and the value of church property over \$171,000,000. The number of churches had increased fifty per cent, and the value had doubled in the preceding ten years. More than one-half the church property was owned in four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. Pennsylvania had more churches than any State, and the average value of those in Rhode Island and Massachusetts was the greatest. There was an average of one church to every 544 persons.

The Methodist churches had 19,833; Baptist, 11,220; Freehill Baptist, 530; Mennonite, 109; Seventh Day Baptist, 53; Six Principles Baptist, 9; Tunker Baptist, 103; Weinebrenner Baptist, 65; Christian, 2,068; Congregationalists, 2,234; Dutch Reformed, 440; Episcopal, 2,145; Friends, 726; German Reformed, 676; Jewish, 77; Lutherans, 2,124; Moravian, 49; Presbyterian, 5,061; Cumberland Presbyterian, 829; Reformed Presbyterian, 136; United Presbyterian, 389; Roman Catholic, 2,550; Shaker, 12; Spiritualist, 17; Swedeborgian, 58; Union, 1,366; Unitarian, 204; Universalist, 664; Adventist, 70; Sandemanian, (in Connecticut, 1); Mormon, (in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, and 21 in Utah, 24. The Baptists, Methodists and Catholics have churches in every State, and the presbyterians in every State except Maine.

The Methodist churches had about \$2,000; Mormon, over \$43,000; Catholic, \$10,000; Unitarian, about \$17,000; Spiritualists, \$450; Presbyterian, nearly \$5,000; Episcopal, \$10,000; Dutch Reformed, \$10,000; Congregational, \$6,000; Baptists, \$1,700.

There were no Unitarian or Congregational churches in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas or Virginia.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. ROGER W. HANSON.—We find the following in the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

We are requested to announce that the widow of Gen. Roger W. Hanson intends to have his body removed from Tennessee and re-interred in the cemetery at this place, between now and Christmas, the exact time to be settled in accordance with the wishes and convenience of his friends—especially those who served him who may desire to be present—who are respectfully requested to communicate with her at Versailles.

P. S. Sunday next is the day appointed for the interment.

MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.—C. C. Green, who has been the efficient mail agent for years on the Louisville and Henderson packets, has been removed by the authorities at Washington City, and Mr. Jas. H. Bunc has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Bunc enters upon the discharge of his duties as mail agent to-day on board the famous Morning Star. We are sorry to part with our old friend Green. We are nevertheless glad to see that Uncle Samuel has appointed Mr. Bunc.—[Democrat, 7th.

SALE OF LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.—At a late auction sale of Cotswool and Leicestershire sheep at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. E. Wallington, 100 ewe lambs were sold at \$14.00 each; black lambs sold at \$10.00 each, three imported ewes brought \$100 each. The whole number sold was 183, bringing \$3,510.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Friday Evening, November 9, 1866.

The money market has tightened up considerably, loans being difficult to negotiate at 9@10 per cent. New York exchange is heavy, and hard sale at 3@4 discount. Many banks have been compelled to order currency from New York, there being but slight purchasing demand for exchange.

Government bonds remain firm, although heavy drafts of currency for the West have had some effect on the plentious condition of the New York money market. As there is not much prospect, however, of the easy market in New York being materially affected, the probabilities are that Governments will continue firm at the present high figures, or even advance. The first series of 7@9@10 are higher, owing to the fact that the Government has ceased receiving anything but them in exchange for the new 5@6's, compound interest notes having, until recently, been received in exchange. Gold is again lower, on account of the abundance of cash gold on the market. Many look for higher prices after the meeting of Congress.

Internal revenue officers are therefore instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles, of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the first day of October.

But little coin is coming in here or sale at present, and there is more local demand for it than for some time past. But little is now being shipped to New York.

We give the following quotations:

CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.

Buying, Selling,
Gold... 1 45 1 46
Five-twenty Coupons... 1 45 ...
Ten-twenty Coupons... 1 45 ...
Silver Dollars... 1 45 ...
Silver Halves and Quarters... 1 37 1 39
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes... 34 1 36
Demand... 1 45 ...

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Old 5@8s... 1 10 1 10@12
New 5@8s... 1 07 ...
Old 7@8s... 1 07@14 1 08@14
New 7@8s... 1 06@14 1 06@14
Ten-twenty... 99@4 1 06@14

INTEREST NOTES.

Compound Interest, June, 1864... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, July, 1864... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, Aug., 1864... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, Oct., 1864... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, Dec., 1864... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, Feb., 1865... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, April, 1865... 1 10@12 ...
Compound Interest, Sept., 1865... 1 09@12 ...
Compound Interest, Oct., 1864... 1 08@12 ...
Compound Interest, Oct., 1865... 1 08@12 ...
Two-year 5@ cent Notes... 1 09@12

IRON HOOPS AND COTTON.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

I have noticed the increasing use of iron hoops as a substitute for rope in baling cotton, with the result that the cotton market and the interest of the planters and shippers will be greatly prejudiced thereby. Already I am informed that account sales have been received from the Eastern and foreign markets, showing a decided tendency to offset the cotton, this is probably only a beginning of the evil, and entirely satisfied that, by the time the cotton season fully opens, the general use of the iron will result in establishing a system of actual iron on cotton, as we know the manufacturers are anxious to take all the cotton they can get, and it seems to me that they are laying their hands in this matter, as they already intimate that they will not pay forty or fifty cents per pound for useless iron, and the higher price that cotton may reach, the better this point will be.

I am informed of other objections to their use—the difficulty of sampling to advantage, the liability to break, especially in cold weather, and besides the actual cost to planters at present.

How iron is now a great luxury, and the price and the cost to the planter per bale is known to be the same as for iron hoops; this is not generally known to the planter, as the price has been much higher, and orders come to factors for iron only. The fact should not be lost sight of that iron is now a Southern and Western soil.

For every pound of iron ties the price must be sentabord in Southern gold as the hoop, or the iron of the tie made from iron imported.

So far as the use of iron hoops is concerned, the system of actual iron on cotton, the evil would be very serious and damaging. I submit these communications to those interested.

Our corresponding talk of Southern gold being sent to foreign countries to pay for iron hoops, we presume he only describes the iron.

So far as the use of iron hoops is concerned, the system of actual iron on cotton, the evil would be very serious and damaging. I submit these communications to those interested.

According to the present price of bale rope, it is a profit to the planter to use rope instead of iron hoops. The rope and cuttings can at all times be applied to some other use, also, can the covering over the cotton in the same way as paper, and all other numerous applications.

Now, as far as the cotton is concerned, the iron ties are comparably useless.

If the New England manufacturers once obtain regular sale on cotton, they will never relinquish it. Many years ago, nearly two-score, a New England manufacturer had a great quantity of iron ties, and the cost to the planter per bale is known to be the same as for iron hoops; this is not generally known to the planter, as the price has been much higher, and orders come to factors for iron only. The fact should not be lost sight of that iron is now a great luxury, and the price and the cost to the planter per bale is known to be the same as for iron hoops; this is not generally known to the planter, as the price has been much higher, and orders come to factors for iron only. The fact should not be lost sight of that iron is now a great luxury, and the price and the cost to the planter per bale is known to be the same as for iron hoops; this is not generally known to the planter, as the price has been much higher, and orders come to factors for iron only. 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Groceries.

TERRY & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

243 West Main Street,

BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

300 BAGS COFFEE;
200 lbs Refined Sugars;
50 lbs Brown and White Sugar;
1000 lbs Flour, all grades;
500 lbs Mackerel, lbs, half do, kegs and
kits;
200 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mold Candles;
100 kegs Shot;
50 kegs Nails;
20 bags Rice;
20 bags New Orleans Molasses;
50 bags Rum, 50 lbs and bbls;
600 cases Candy Fruit;
100 bbls Whisky; also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.

Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

nov3 [aug28tf]

E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

106 Main Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb24ly

GEO. W. MORRIS.

WHOLESALE

GROCER

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

No. 113 Main Street,

North Side,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper
Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and
well-assorted stock of choice goods, embrac-
ing a greater variety than is usually kept in
houses in this line of business here or elsewhere.
City and country merchants are invited to call
and examine for themselves before making their
purchases.

feb24tf

JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

No. 99 West Main Street,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25tf

LOUISVILLE

Rolling Mill Company.

T. C. COLEMAN, Pres't.

Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bullitt and Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on
hand the largest and most complete assort-
ment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof

IRON,
All warranted of superior quality.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American

STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,
All at the lowest market rates.Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast
Scrap.

STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.

A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our
manufacture, from

No. 40 to 27 STONECOAL AND CHARCOAL.

1 and for sale low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Boots and Shoes.

WM. PIATT. J. D. ALLEN.

PIATT & ALLEN,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 105

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,

AND

PAINTERS' MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL.

BENZINE, VARNISHES

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Carbon, Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps and Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb 3 tf

A. MCBRIDE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturer of

Planes and Mechanics' Tools,

NO. 75 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

WARD'S

DERBY

PAPER COLLARS

"SOMETHING NEW"

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE

MANY 387 BWAY N.Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

No. 241 Main Street.

Wholesale Agents for Louisville Ky.

aug 25 tf

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb24 tf

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Imported Havana Cigars, Plug

Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

M.Y. CIGARS are made of the best material by

my first-class workmen, and warranted to give

satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly

and with care.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

No. 14 Fourth street,

between Main and the river.

feb23m

These Pens beat my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOU., KY.", for which I have

the COPY RIGHT, and are WARRANTED

equal in fineness of material and workmanship

to any. Each pen is manufactured and

believed to be superior to all others in durability

and other substantial qualities which combine to

make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail

or express on receipt of price and return charges.

If by mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added

for registry. Write your name and address

Plainly.

Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with

any case, or holder and box, SIX CENTS. Old pens

repaired for fifty cents and up.

Address C. P. BARNES',

Gold Pen Manufacturer,

and Agent for American Watches,

224 Main st., below Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

nov25 tf

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale Dealers in Pure

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other

Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES,

49 East Main st., bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

COPPER WHISKY

IN BOND.

W. WYATT,

UNDERTAKER,

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 25 lm

Commission.

J. A. CLARK. G. W. MORRIS. C. L. WHITE.

JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,

FANCY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

NO. 73 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb23m

UNITED STATES BONDED

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

137 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax

Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle

Manufactories; Malt, Hops and Barley;

Imported and Domestic Wines and

Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase

and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS AND

PRODUCE.

We make liberal advances on consignments

and fill orders promptly.

JOHN SNYDER. J. S. SNYDER. T. H. SNYDER.

Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES

NO. 7 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan24ly

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

PITKIN, WIARD &

Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Miscellaneous.

Drugs and Chemicals.

W. J. TAPP,
Of Florence, Ala.
THOS. J. TAPP,
Late of Chamberlin & Tapp.

F. W. KENNEDY,
Of Florence, Ala.
ED. P. WALSH,
Of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF
DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

263 West Main St.

South Side,

BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

E. Bamberger, N. Bloom, L. Bamberger, Louisville,
New York.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN
AND
DOMESTIC**

DRY GOODS,

193 Main St., North Side,

(OLD NO. 525)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, E. F. KARSNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

135 Main Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES
OF SEASONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

To which we invite the attention of the

Trade.

nov25 tf

T. ULLMAN, B. HESS, J. P. RAMBERGER.

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods!

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN STREET,

North side, between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ap7 tf

D. B. LEIGHT, R. F. COOKE, L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

**DRY GOODS
MERCHANTS,**

Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec21 ly

THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN W. ARKSTON, W. L. MCCAMPBELL, JOHN A. ORR.

ANDERSON, MCCAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

Old No. 518, New No. 187,

Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

je23 6m

J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Corner Sixth and Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

DRY GOODS!

We are prepared to offer the trade a full and

complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

sep1 tf

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

No. 70 Sixth Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. MCCAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS**

FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Ward's Celebrated Paper Collars

NO. 241 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel.

aug11 ly

C. VAN PELT, WM. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERRY.

nov25 tf

NEW HOUSE.

—

WHOLESALE

VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,

NO. 190 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y.

nov25 tf

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

No. 246 Main Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh,

A complete assortment of

Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and

Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas,

Parasols, Canes, Rubber

Goods, Hoop Skirts and

Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry,

Perfumery, Toys and all descriptions

of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions.

ap26 tf

D. R. YOUNG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fancy Goods

WHITE GOODS,

NOTIONS!

Hosiery, Etc.,

COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

200

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb24 ly

J. H. WRIGHT.

SIDNEY PARKER.

nov25 tf

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

White Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

AND

NOTIONS!

186

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan20 ly

EDWARD MORRIS & CO.

No. 70 Sixth Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

To which we invite the attention of the

Trade.

nov25 tf

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NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

To which we invite the

Miscellaneous Reading.

The Nobility of Labor.

Among the Egyptians, the priests, soldiers and scholars were distinguished by particular honors; but all professions, to the meanest, had their share in the public esteem. To despise any man whose labor, however mean, was useful to the State, was held to be a crime.

There has been too much of the aristocrat displayed in political, financial and commercial circles in Virginia in years past. Mechanical trades have been looked upon as something beneath the ambition of our young men, and when adversity overtook the State, since our people are forced to rely upon their own resources instead of hereditary fortunes for a livelihood, we find any amount of shingles stuck on streets of our cities, with the names of individuals in gold or bronze as attorneys and counselors at law, whose aspirations have led them to make huge mistakes. The majority of these would-be lawyers, doctors, and, we will add, editors and writers, would make good blacksmiths, carpenters, masons or machinists, and, in this sphere, they would become real ornaments to the society in which they live. But they are imbued, more or less, with the idea that they belong to a higher order of beings than mechanics or hard-working farmers, and are making an effort to gain a livelihood, perhaps honors, in spheres for which they are wholly unfitted. They are aristocratic, and occupy pretended positions in life, from which they look down upon the greasy machinist with unfeigned contempt. Under this pressure mechanical trades and agriculture in Virginia have been kept down, and we are forced to conclude that it is about time the pressure was taken off. We have studied history, and hunted the records of ancient and modern times for some proof that contempt for manual labor ever accomplished anything but final ruin for a people. We have certainly failed in our efforts, and, we repeat, it is time that the pressure was taken off from labor.

Under this regime, Virginia has been held down, her mechanics and laborers despised, until to-day, the wealth of the State consists in miserably-conducted public works, half-tilled lands, unopened mines, and fawning politicians. Instead of mechanics, we have lawyers, and any amount of idleness. Instead of practical statesmen, as in days of old, we have a set of theorists who, in their own estimation, are public thinkers and teachers. They have taught the people long enough; they have acted in the capacity of public brains until the State is ruined, and now they propose to sell it out to Baltimore, and put their final seal upon their own contempt for labor and the laboring classes. We are willing to see this class of political aristocrats take back seats, where they belong, and working men take their places. There never has been that respectability attached to labor in Virginia which belongs to it. There is no true nobility, save that found among working men. It is working men who build up marble palaces, great cities, trade and commerce—that fight battles, and give liberty to the enslaved; and when working men rule the political destinies of Virginia—when we look upon honest toil as an accomplishment instead of calamity—we shall see Virginia, like New York, boasting of her wealth by billions, instead of a few hundred millions.

Let our mechanics carry the war into Africa; bear down every obstacle, and proclaim themselves the true nobility of the soil; and we shall have done with this false show and miserable pride.—[Norfolk Old Dominion.]

Immigration.

The influx of foreign population during the course of this year shows a very gratifying increase. The number of arrivals registered at Castle Garden from January 1st to the end of October, is 202,440, against 156,151 for the same period of last year—a rate of influx which equals the most active years of immigration. It is deserving of note that a very marked change has occurred in the nationality of the population arriving here. A comparatively small proportion of the increase occurs in the arrivals from Ireland, the gain upon last year being only about 5 per cent.; while in English emigrants there is an increase of 30 per cent. and in German of about 40 per cent. The following comparison shows the number of arrivals to the close of October, from these countries:

	For 1865.	For 1864.
Ireland	62,145	59,575
Germany	86,461	61,243
England	31,493	23,843

179,099 143,683

This large increase of emigrants from England may be due partly to the commercial depression consequent upon the late panic, and perhaps still more to the demand for skilled labor in this country naturally succeeding the losses of population occasioned by the war. The war in Germany, by having developed conspicuously the severity of the Prussian military system, as well as by having produced a stagnation of business, has naturally induced an increased efflux of population toward the Western Continent. The fact that Ireland has not increased her quota in the same ratio as other countries, would seem to be due very much to the fact that the condition of the working classes in that country is now in a steady course of improvement; the large depletion of laborers having produced a reaction in favor of wages.

This influx of new population will do more than is generally imagined toward recuperating the country from the effects of war. The emigrants will, on the one hand, be liberal producers, and, on the other, economical consumers; so that they will have a surplus of production over consumption to go toward mitigating the evils of high prices.—[New York Economist.]

A BAILIFF recently undertook to serve a capias upon a debtor, who fortified himself within his domicile. Describing his fruitless efforts to secure admission, the bailiff who made his return under oath, proceeded to say: "Whereupon the defendant presented himself at an upper window, pistol in hand, and said to this defendant, that if he, this defendant, did not instantly leave said premises, that he, said defendant, would send him to hell, which this defendant, so far as he believes, would have been sent if he had not immediately fled."

LOUISVILLE COTTON MARKET.

It is generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harbison & Co.
Smith & Waide.
Moore, Bremer & Co.
H. A. Hughes & Co.
Kahn & Wolf.
Hutchison & Rainey.
Craig, Truman and Co.
Lishy, White & Cochrane.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
William M. Morris & Co.
Cannon & Buyers.
Low & Whitney.
Hector & Chandolin.
H. S. Julian & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
Chamberlin & Co.
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Walton & Brother.
J. F. Weller.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
Gardner & Co.
J. S. Morris & Sons.
Van Pelt, Moses & Co.
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.
John P. Morton & Co.; and others.

John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Dohoney & Co.
J. Monks & Cobb.
Neal, Neatherland & Co.
N. Gwynne.
Snoddy, Parrish & Co.
Weller & Buckner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgeford & Co.
Oder, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Trigg & Semple.
Platt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bros.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spratt & Co.
Haynes, Neel & Co.
Cassedy & Co.
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.
T. & R. Slevin & Cain.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Baird Brothers.
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of TOBACCO in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. **The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory.** These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

sep 8 tjan1

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

WAREROOMS:

NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN, AND 38 AND 40 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain;
Ashland Kentuckian;
Capitola;
Crystal Palace;
Phoenix Range;

Sentinel, Extension;
Planter;
Hermitage;
Planet;
Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor,
Globe,
Equator,

Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin, Model Parlor, Monkey.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WOOD:

Forest Rose,
Seven Plate,

Sunny Side,
Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tinner's Findings Generally,

And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;
500 bundles Sheet Iron;
50 " Russian;
50 " Belgian;
100 " Imitation Russian;
500 gross Bucket Covers;
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
85 and 87 Main Street.

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Foundries.

F. W. MERZ,

LOUISVILLE

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FOUNDRY

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IRON WORKS,

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Iron Fronts,

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Green Street,
Bet. Second and Third,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

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PARLOR STOVES,

of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

Country Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

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MACHINE WORKS.

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STOVE AND GRATE

FOUNDRY,

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West side, bet. Main and the River,

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

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MARBLEIZED IRON AND SLATE

MANTLES,

COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE,

OF ALL KINDS,

WROUGHT IRON COOKING

STOVES,

All sizes for Families and Hotels, the

best made in the West!

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Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin, Sheet and
Slab Zinc, Antimony, Sheathing, and Braziers' Copper
Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &c.,